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has the unique position of being the only American university in which the primary interest of president, faculty, and graduate students has been education. The "Pedagogical Seminary" has been their organ of publication, and the present books reflect the total activity. One way in which this academic team-work is shown is the citations to literature, domestic and foreign. Instead of giving a bibliography of names, we have extended abstracts of what the books contain. This feature is especially significant, for what we get is not a card catalogue, but the contents of a library.

One finds everywhere abundant evidences of the author's well-known virility of thought, his fluency and aptness of expression, as well as his equally well-known tendency to use words not found in the dictionary.

Few of the ideas advanced will strike the older readers of President Hall as novel, for the work is rather a summary of old thoughts than an exposition of new positions. Thus, the articles on sex have the familiar intimacy of a medical treatise as usual. The chapter on the Kindergarten makes the usual vigorous protest against the crystalization of the pedagogical notions of Froebel into a religious cult, with its ritual and sacred mysteries. That admirable classic, "Children's Lies" comes forth again to delight and admonish. Among the other articles one finds the following: Pedagogy of Modern Languages, of History, of Elementary Mathematics, of Reading, of Drawing, of School Geography, of Music, and of Sex. Then there are chapters on Dancing and Pantomime, the Sunday School, Moral Education, Industrial Education and on Missionary Pedagogy.

As these volumes are probably President Hall's pedagogical valedictory, most American school men will read them with feelings of regret and of gratitude—regret that they are the last, and gratitude that so much has been contributed to the advance of education, for President Hall has certainly enriched and dignified a field of thought which has not always had the respectful acclaim of all men. And if he has a noble record of work accomplished, he has also sown freely seeds of future harvests.

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Henderson, Chas. R. (Ed. by). *Correction and Prevention*. 4 vols. Vol. I—Prison Reform, C. R. Henderson (Ed.), F. B. Sanborn, F. H. Wines and others, Criminal Law in the United States, Eugene Smith; Vol. II—Penal and Reformatory Institutions, by sixteen leading authorities; Vol. III—Preventive Agencies and Methods, by C. R. Henderson; Vol. IV—Preventive Treatment of Neglected Children, by Hastings H. Hart; Pp. cxvii, 1490. Price, \$10.00. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1910.

This monumental work in American Penological Science appears in four volumes, under the general title of "Correction and Prevention." It was designed as a souvenir for our honored guests, the European delegates to the Eighth International Prison Congress, held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1910.

The plan was devised by the late Dr. S. J. Barrows, United States Commissioner on the International Prison Commission, and president of the International Prison Congress. After the death of Dr. Barrows, in April, 1909, Dr. Charles R. Henderson was appointed by President Taft to succeed Dr. Barrows, and upon him fell the responsibility of general editor of the work. The enterprise was financed by the Russell Sage Foundation, under the oversight of its director, Mr. John M. Glenn. Of the purpose of the undertaking, Dr. Henderson says: "It has been the purpose of all concerned to present in these volumes, with fidelity to truth, the most essential facts, without controversy and without boasting, and to interpret the historical movements treated, so as to discover their genuine significance." "In this story they (our foreign delegates) will find much to criticize; the faults of a rapidly growing country whose development in material wealth has outrun its legislation and its institutions of culture; but we trust they will also find here a powerful and advancing movement to correct recognized evils, to promote order and security and to further the general enlightenment."

It is apparent that the aim of the editors was not to present the most advanced ideas of our American scientific students of criminology except as they are embodied in concrete movements, but to tell the story of our progress and achievement.

The material, therefore, takes the form of a compilation and a historical résumé. This serves admirably the purpose for which it was intended originally, and in addition it provides an encyclopedic source of information for the social student generally in this most important field of human endeavor.

VOLUME I. PRISON REFORM AND CRIMINAL LAW. Following the Editorial Introduction, we have in Chapter I a Historical Introduction, by F. H. Wines, followed by the Declaration of Principles Promulgated at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1870. Other chapters are C. E. Wines and Prison Reform, a Memoir, by F. B. Sanborn; The American Reformatory Prison System, by Z. R. Brockway; Possible and Actual Penalties for Crime, by F. H. Wines; Biographies of Samuel June Barrows, by Paul U. Kellogg, and of Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, by M. F. Round. Other Biographies of Frances Liever, Theodore W. Dwight, Edward Livingston, Dorothea Lynde Dix, Ellen Cheney Johnson and Gardiner Tufts, complete the volume. To the historical development of thought in regard to prison science has been added the biographical method. This not only affords greater interest through personal insight and familiarizes the reader with the names of the workers who have created American Penology, but it enables one to trace the processes by which trained minds reacted against the evils and abuses of their time and evolved the principles of the new rational order. Some whose interest will centre primarily, neither in the history nor in the principles of the science, will, nevertheless, be attracted by the achievements of the men and the women who have made the history and who have been the embodiment of sympathy while they sought to apply the principles dis-

covered through scientific research to the practical problem of criminal reform.

Bound under the same cover, but edited by Eugene Smith, president of the Prison Association of New York, is a separate treatise of 119 pages, including the index, entitled *Criminal Law in the United States*.

While this portion of the work is intended to be chiefly descriptive, and from this point of view is admirably done, it is written by one who is identified with the progressive movement, and the chapters on *The Primitive System of Criminal Law* and *The Indeterminate Sentence* constitute a most admirable commentary upon the new trend toward a more humane and effective administration of criminal law. Retributive punishment has failed to work the reformation of the criminal or to secure social defense against crime. The overwhelming majority of released convicts who return to criminal pursuits is the most serious indictment against our present penal system. "Imprisonment for a fixed term under the old punitive system yields only temporary protection to society, lasting until the expiration of the term, when the original danger is revived in an aggravated form. The indeterminate sentence makes the protection permanent."

VOL. II. PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS. In this volume practically every phase of our prison system, from the "Station House" to the separate Reformatories for men and women, is considered in thirteen chapters by as many different writers. The scope of *Educational Work in Prison* and *The Prison Physician and his work* are treated by several different writers. Of the papers, Dr. Henderson says: "They may be regarded as the sincere and reliable expression of convictions and purposes which promise to control the future." Of the writers, he says further: "They are men of long experience, and the fact that in a country where changes are so frequent and political appointments so uncertain, they have stood at their posts long enough to acquire professional skill and effect genuine reforms, gives promise of the near triumph of the 'merit system' over the 'spoils system' which has done our country so much harm. They are not only men of this worthy class, but they are types of the kind we prefer and mean to have in office the country over."

While the volume is a source-book of information concerning our prison system in actual operation, it is not a boastful presentation of the "high aims of the most enlightened administrators," but presents rather a critical analysis of the weaknesses and imperfections of our system. Taken in connection with the historical and biographical treatment presented in the first volume we have an admirable summary of the situation.

VOLUME III. PREVENTIVE AGENCIES AND METHODS. In this volume, written by Dr. Henderson at the request of Dr. Barrows, the subject is transferred to the field of criminology. Knowledge adequate for the construction of an intelligent penal system must rest upon inductive studies of the factors of crime. As long as criminality was regarded as the abnormal conduct of the normal man and due simply to moral perversion, no science of criminology was possible. Ever since the discovery that criminal statis-

tics do not group themselves closely about the normal curve of chance distribution scientists have been engaged in the study of physical and social causation in the attempt to discover intelligent explanations. The result is the modern science of criminology. Professor Henderson, according to approved modern methods, locates the causes of crime in the inheritance of defects, in physical, economic and educational conditions. Preventive agencies and methods must be employed in the light of these facts. The volume deals with the changes that are being made in present methods through the better understanding of the problem thus secured.

VOLUME IV. PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN. This volume was edited by Hastings H. Hart, Director of the Department of Child Helping of the Russell Sage Foundation. Most of the book is written by Dr. Hart, but his work has been supplemented by articles by other leading authorities. The volume was prepared primarily as a chronicle of the work for neglected children in the United States in more than a thousand institutions and of more than a hundred societies. The importance of the subject in connection with criminology rests on the established knowledge that the criminal ranks are steadily recruited from the class of neglected children and that one of the most effective means of lessening crime from this source is to attack the problem on its preventive side by giving proper care to the neglected group. Within the limited scope of a single volume Dr. Hart has covered the entire range of agencies dealing with the problem. We can do little more than indicate the scope of the work. The captions of the seven parts of the book are: I, Institutions for Delinquent Children; II, Institutions for Dependent Children; III, Cottage and Congregate Institutions for Dependent and Delinquent Children; IV, Child-Helping Societies; V, Family Home Care—The Placing Out System; VI, The Juvenile Court; VII, Miscellaneous Preventive Agencies. An appendix contains the Rochester juvenile court law of 1910, generally recognized as embodying the best features of the various juvenile court laws in the United States.

It was perhaps unavoidable that such a work should contain some repetition and also divergent views upon the same topics. Each volume is complete in itself, the whole set containing the best and most comprehensive statement of the problem of American penology yet written. It is an achievement worthy of the great mind that conceived it.

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